

## THE LANCASTER NEWS

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)  
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TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1919.



## GERMANY WILL SIGN.

The News cannot comprehend any reason, sufficient or insufficient why Germany should have any say as to the terms of peace. It may be likened to a fight between two individuals and the terms of peace in such cases are usually made by the victor. If the terms imposed upon Germany by the allied powers seem harsh, Germany should expect no more. Germany waged an unrelentless warfare, committed innumerable crimes against its enemies and civilization, murdered innocents, shot down Edith Cavell, deliberately dragged the United States into the war after being repeatedly warned of the consequences. Why should Germany now be shown any consideration except that based upon mercy? The terms imposed upon Germany would fail of their purpose were they not severe sufficient to serve as punishment for the crimes committed. The News doubts if it be possible to make them sufficient to meet justice without violating the well-defined ideas of mercy. We heard very recently the death sentence imposed upon a negro in a court in this state, and it was quite plain that the duty which fell to the court officials was a hard one. But it could not be helped. The convicted man asked for nothing but mercy. But the discomfiture of even spectators in the court room was plainly evident when sentence was pronounced.

For the crimes committed against civilization by Germany there is no adequate punishment, and even to our enemies the American characteristic is to show mercy, but in the matter of terms of peace, Germany should ask nothing more than what the allies are disposed to offer. And the allies perhaps have shown more mercy in their exactions than could ordinarily be expected of the victor in such a war as was waged.

The statements from Berlin that the terms are "unacceptable" would seem to indicate that the Kaiser's shadow is still there. The Kaiser was quoted as saying that he would take no foolishness from America, and he didn't. America offered no foolishness and it was soon discovered that America meant business. To say that Germany will not sign the peace treaty sounds hollow. What can Germany do but sign? Refusal means continued occupation of German territory and eventually the whole of the empire, or what once constituted the empire. Germany knows this as well as anyone knows it.

In praying for more time Germany perhaps hopes the Republican congress will refuse to back up President Wilson and thus so create sentiment against the terms of peace that the allies may see fit to relinquish some demands. In this, if this be Germany's idea, it is mistaken. There is not a man in the congress so hidebound by partisan strife that he would take the side of Germany in the matter of paying

for the war. Memory of the Lusitania is too fresh in the American mind for that.

Says the Columbia State: "The real punishment of Germany has already been imposed. It was inflicted by the taking of the navy, forcing upon the Huns the most abject humiliating submission in all history. It was inflicted by the enforced surrender of the German military materials - and supplies and equipment, and will be inflicted, still further, in the limitations of German militarism—the forbidding of conscription, and the restrictions put upon all military and naval affairs.

"But these are not 'indemnities.' On the other hand, the Germans exacted a punitive—they expected it to be a destroying—indemnity from France in 1871, and purposed extorting indemnities from the allies, if the German plans had proved successful.

"There is no cause for alarm. The preparations of the allies are perfect for drawing the bands of blockade so tightly about Germany that she could not possibly endure the strangulation, or for an invasion so crushing as to be intolerable.

"If the Huns had ever possessed the real 'will to resist,' they would never have consented to the most degrading surrender in human history. They have given into the hands of their adversary every weapon with which they might have hoped to continue or renew the struggle."

It is not for The News to say that the peace terms are sufficient, but with crimes committed during the four years of war fresh in mind, there are none to say they are too harsh.

## KESTER'S IDEAS.

The public is not familiar with any campaign in road building in Lancaster county, but nevertheless there appears to be a clear-cut plan under way. Judging by results rather than schemes of roadways outlined on paper, Kester's ideas are that the very best of top-soil and sand-clay roads, under the circumstances, is the best that can be done. The News does not always agree that sand-clay and top-soil roads give any substantial return for the money invested, but anyone who drives over the roads of Lancaster county must admit that they suffice where hard-surface roads are impossible for financial reasons. Top-soil makes a good road, so does sand-clay—while they last. They do not, however, last very long, and the expenditure of a large amount of money on this type of road will in a few years show no results. However, before the adoption of Kester's plan, the roads were in a condition requiring attention of some kind immediately. Kester, The News presumes, felt that enough money to build concrete roads in the county could not be secured, so he has gone about doing the best he can with the money and material at his disposal, and in Kester's favor we might say, most anybody in the county is willing to shake his hand on the condition of the roads at this time. It is not good judgment or good sense for a man to wait to build a house until he has sufficient money to build a mansion; it is better to build such house as his means justify and live in that until he can get a better one. We suppose the same principle applies in road building, although we believe it is only a matter of time when Lancaster county will have a concrete road traversing it north and south and east and west.

We suspect that Kester has about the same ideas as to building roads as those entertained by The News, and we suspect he will agree with us that top-soil and sand-clay will not stand the heavy traffic that will be demanded of the roads from this time hence, but Kester hasn't the money to build concrete roads and he's building the next best thing. He couldn't do any more.

And to Kester's credit it may be said that if the balance of the Charlotte road was a good as that part

of it lying in Lancaster county, there would be few kicks on the condition of this important thoroughfare. Therefore, this may be taken as an endorsement of Kester's ideas, in some respects reserved, or limited, but an endorsement nevertheless. Look at the roads.

MEN 30TH DIVISION  
DECIDE GREENVILLE

(Continued From Page One.)

feel highly honored by the presence of the veterans.

## Raleigh Made Strong Bid.

Attorney General James S. Manning emphasized the idea that Raleigh craved the privilege of entertaining the men of the 30th division and, indeed, felt resentful because the city was not permitted to entertain the entire division prior to demobilization. He recalled that the general assembly had urgently requested that division be permitted to visit Raleigh, but the war department had not acceded to the request. The people of the North Carolina capital, together with thousands from elsewhere in the state, had evinced their love of the division at the time of the visit of the 113th field artillery to this city. The people's homes had been thrown open to the returning warriors of the Cox regiment, and opportunity to take the men of the division into Raleigh homes would be warmly welcomed. Hotel facilities also were referred to as ample for many hundreds. Auditorium space was described as commodious; railways from every section enter Raleigh, while geographically, too, Raleigh's advantages were alluded to.

Maj. B. F. Hall, of Asheville, formerly of the 195th engineers, unit of the 30th division, presented Asheville's invitation. He described the hotel facilities of Asheville as being excellent. Questioned as to rates, he said they ranged "from \$12 a day down." Tenting accommodations could be provided and some of the men could be taken in homes.

Columbia's bid for the convention was made by Claud N. Sapp, of that city. Columbians wanted to entertain the division either during state fair week next October or at some other date if that were not found feasible. The September dates would not be changed, he was told. Whereupon Mr. Sapp declared Columbia would be ready and anxious for the former soldiers at any time. In fact, he declared that the men who would be entertained free of cost, this applying to hotels, homes, boarding houses, etc., and amusement also would be furnished without expense to the men of the division. They would be given free entry to theaters and other amusement places.

## Greenville the First Home.

General Tyson, on behalf of the people of Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis, laid before the committee the invitations of those cities, together with pertinent facts as to hotels, railways, etc. Then Greenville was agreed upon as the home of the first convention. The Greenville men had pointed to Textile hall, with 4,200 seats and a potential seating capacity of 6,500. They told of the railroad facilities and of the geographical advantages inhering in such a town. But the greatest single factor, it seemed, was that the division had trained at Sevier, near Greenville, and the men of the valorous unit were pictured as desirous of returning "home" for a brief period. The warmth of Greenville's invitation was notable.

Reduced railroad rates for the convention are to be obtained, it is contemplated. The membership of the 30th division association is more than 15,000. Officers here pointed out that every man who at any time has been in the division, whether or not he went to France with that unit is eligible for membership. Leaders of the association wish to increase the membership materially, so that everyone who has served in the division will become definitely enrolled.

Incidentally, General Tyson, who is visiting his mother, Mrs. Margaret I. Tyson, and his sister, Mrs. Paul H. Lee, in the capital, expressed the conviction that the American legion will become a strong organization of former soldiers, wielding a large influence in public affairs in coming years. General Tyson was in command of the 59th brigade, one of the 30th division units; in fact, he organized the brigade. In civil life he is a cotton manufacturer, banker and business man. Next week he will deliver an address before the National Cotton Manufacturers' association in Atlantic City.

Miss Katherine Wylie, who has attended Salem college has returned to Lancaster and will spend her summer holidays here.

ATTENDANCE LAW  
FOR THE SCHOOLS

(Continued From Page One.)

ther duty of each attendance officer to receive from the superintendent or principal of any school within the district or territory, the name of every child between eight and fourteen years of age absent from school, and to ascertain from the parent or guardian of such child the reason for such absence. If such absence is due to any other than providential cause or causes or to such cause or causes as would seriously endanger the health of the child, such parent or guardian must be notified to appear before the nearest magistrate at a special time to show why he or she should not be punished for his or her neglect: Provided, that the attendance officer may, in his or her discretion, excuse any absence, together with the reasons therefor, shall be filed monthly with the county superintendent of education.

Sec. 9. That all attendance officers shall have the right to require a birth certificate or an affidavit as to the age of any child in his or her district or territory. They shall have the further right to visit any place of employment to ascertain if any child between eight and fourteen years of age is employed. These officers shall keep a record of all notices served and cases prosecuted, and shall make a full report of them once a month to the county board of education.

Sec. 10. That any parent or guardian or other person having charge of any child subject to the provisions of this act who wilfully neglects or refuses to comply with these provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before any magistrate, be fined not less than five (\$5.00) dollars, nor more than ten (\$10.00) dollars for each offense. That such fines are to be paid into the school fund of such district in which said offense was committed.

Sec. 11. That it shall be the duty of each teacher, principal or superintendent of any school to notify at once the attendance officer of the absence of any child between eight and fourteen years of age from school, and teacher, principal or superintendent willfully neglecting or refusing to report any absence to the attendance officer shall have deducted from his or her salary for the current month five (\$5.00) dollars for each offense, the same to be deducted by the county superintendent of education.

Sec. 12. In the case of a widowed mother or a crippled father any child above 12 years of age whose labor be necessary for the support in whole or in part, of any person, may be excused. The children of parents unable to purchase the necessary books for attendance upon a public school shall, upon the order of county board of education, be furnished these books out of the public funds of their district. The county boards of education shall be the competent judges of such cases.

Sec. 13. To pay the salaries of all the county attendance officers hereinauthorized, the sum of \$6,000 shall be appropriated annually by the general assembly, no such salary to exceed \$1,200 per annum. All disbursements shall be made upon duly itemized vouchers with the comptroller general. Said fund to be apportioned by the state superintendent of education.

Sec. 14. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any factory work shop or mercantile establishments or in any place or manner during the usual school hours in said district, unless the person employing such child shall first procure a certificate from the superintendent or teacher of the school for such current year for the period required by law or has been excused from attendance as provided by the third section hereof, and it shall be the duty of said superintendent or teacher to furnish such certificate on application of the parent, guardian or other person having control of such child entitled to same.

Sec. 15. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved the 1st day of March, A. D. 1919.

CHARLOTTE MURDER  
STILL MYSTIFIES

(Continued From Page One.)

machine he stood on the running-board on the right, or driving side of the machine, and, jerking the body of the dead man from the lap of Miss Owen, where it had fallen, he ransacked the pockets, took a batch of letters from the inside pocket and without searching among them threw them to the ground.

## Fight Off Slayer.

Miss Owen said when the slayer

Bank No. 33.	
Condensed Statement of Condition of	
<b>The Bank of Lancaster</b>	
Lancaster, S. C.	
at close of business May 12, 1919.	
RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts . . . . .	\$ 613,358.57
City bonds . . . . .	10,000.00
Liberty Bonds . . . . .	345,170.00
Furniture and Fixtures . . . . .	2,450.89
Real Estate . . . . .	15,042.18
Cash on hand and in Banks . . . . .	158,083.18
	<hr/>
	\$1,185,084.82
LIABILITIES.	
Capital . . . . .	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Profits . . . . .	143,086.40
Deposits . . . . .	\$738,948.42
Bond Deposits . . . . .	253,050.00 991,998.42
	<hr/>
	\$1,185,084.82

attacked her she kicked him three times as hard as she could and tried to fight him, screaming for help all the while. The motor had been stopped, she said, but Miss Owen started it again and tried to start the automobile but was unsuccessful. The motor of the machine was found running by officers when they arrived.

Leaving the car she ran down the road toward the bridge in search of help. She could make no progress with her shoes on, so she removed them, carrying them in her hands. She started down the road once and then returned to the machine and tried to start it again. Unsuccessful, she started for aid again. She had just rounded the curve on the main belt road leading into East boulevard when Mr. Wood met her, she testified.

Mr. Wood said last night that had someone poured "two buckets" of blood upon Miss Owen she could not have been more bloody than when he picked her up there alone on the road.

Coroner Hovis and Solicitor Geo. W. Wilson refused yesterday afternoon to give The Charlotte Observer the sworn testimony of those testifying during the day. The reason advanced was that the inquest had not been completed and that they chose to exercise their authority to refuse to allow transcription of official records.

Coroner Hovis stated that Miss Owen may be called again to testify regarding the killing.

**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**  
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.  
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Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Choice Vegetables  
and Fruits  
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**NOTICE.**  
This association will open a new series on the first Tuesday in June next. Those desiring stock will please enter their subscriptions with us as early as possible.  
Lancaster Building and Loan Association.  
60-4t

## CITATION OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
County of Lancaster.

By J. E. Stewman, Judge of Probate.

Whereas James R. Threath hath made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Mrs. Mary B. Thompson Threath, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Lancaster on June 6, 1919, next, after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 22nd day of May, Anno Domini 1919.

J. E. STEWMAN,  
Probate Judge.

61-1t-1taw.

## CITATION OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
County of Lancaster.

By J. E. Stewman, Judge of Probate.

Whereas Maggie R. Stradford hath made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of James M. Stradford, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Lancaster on the 11th June, 1919, next, after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of May, Anno Domini 1919.

J. E. STEWMAN,  
Probate Judge.

61-1t-1taw.

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Diseases

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